

FRANCE.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

And this reminds me, go, out of the garden, to remark, what may be very often observed in France — much oftener, I should say, than in England or America—a relation between father and son which adds friendship to paternal and filial love. While the father does not lose authority nor the son reverence, there grows up between them, securing both, a confidence and sense of civil fellowship that enriches the life. Tutelage is exercised without despotism, and independence enjoyed without rebellion. Here, again, if you will have theory for the pleasant fact, I would refer the explanation to fluent sympathy and French sense of equality. That charming friendly French verb, *tutoyer*, is instrumental in the practice.

From The London Saturday Review

The world held him as a great statesman. But the world, it appears to us, in both instances has fallen into a great mistake. Without considerable ability, character and courage, no man could have reached the position which Louis Napoleon occupies. But when we have reached that position, we are not to claim for him the character of a statesman, we may ask them what the object of their praise has done for the country he aspired to govern! The revolution of 1848 was, without question, a great blunder and a great catastrophe. We are ready to admit that the state of things in which the complications arising out of the Revolution of 1848 have been brought to an intolerable climax. It is quite possible to allow that the *coup d'état* of December 2 may have been inevitable, without pretending that either the act or the actor can be justified on any principle known to the gods of private honor or of public morality. But without staying to consider the question whether or not the crime is justifiable, which imperial power was acquired, and before my consent to repeat the parody of

If there had been any bona fide attempt on the part of the Emperor to give a true representation to public opinion in the Chamber, restrained by such limits as the condition of France might require, it would have been possible to find a way out of the difficulties which might gradually heal themselves by the curative powers of nature. But the insolent manifesto lately set forth in the *Moniteur* shows that there is no honest intention to give any real existence to this Imperial plebiscite. The so-called "representative principle" is to be maintained in the same manner as in the case of other officers of the pseudo-*liberty*, and to form part of the patent without partaking of the power of the State. The enemies of free institutions will tell us with a sneer that these are the natural fruits of universal suffrage. They take this as a pretext for saying that the so-called "representative principle" as a *real* would find in the detection of a missionary in a peccadillo, or in the sight of a Quaker reeling in the street. But the truth is, that the whole of France from the very nature of its civil government, is one gigantic cess-pool. To return to the Emperor, he is a man against whom the difficulties of the Imperial Government, must be almost as easy as to return a Tory for Calne, or an opponent of the Ministry for a dockyard. It rested with the Emperor to determine whether the elections should be free, and he has not had the courage to make up his mind. He has not had the courage to make up his mind to give public opinion, and public opinion is beginning to turn against him. All the precautions which have been taken to make the elections safe, are fresh proofs of the distrust with which the Emperor views the state of public feeling towards his Government. He has not the courage to give the people the right of choice, which he founded his power and his Government has not cast one single root into the country by which it might sustain itself against the accidents which may unmake as easily as they have

PARIS, Sunday, June 14, 6 p. m.

The dissension among the Democratic party on the choice of candidate for Paris is as marked as ever. The *Street* set out with the intention of tracking the cause of the dissension, but has at heart would be seriously injured unless the fractions into which the R-publicans are split agree to fold up their respective flags—green, blue, red, crimson, or black, as the ease may be—put them into their pockets for the moment, make mutual concessions, and become reconciled. It expressed its satisfaction and pride at being able to point to the few who are still left of the *Journal des Débats* and the *Organ* monarch, making, as it would come cause with it. Certainly nothing is more noble than the oblivion and pardon of injury, nor more beautiful than to see old enemies meeting fraternally, when the meeting is sincere. Unfortunately, this can hardly be the case in the present instance, and will not be so in the future. The *Journal des Débats* is serious in recommending to the electors of Paris M. Darimon, the paul the

How was it to be solved? In a country like ours, where the relief of poverty is the object of so much solicitude, we thought that, while employing labor under every shape, it was also desirable to facilitate by every means the development of charity. The bill proposed by the Government tended to complete the salutary action of the official Board of Charity—a Board respected in its principles and organization—by the support of foundations regulated and controlled by the State.

This system, which is in harmony with our historical traditions, possessed, moreover, the merit of being perfectly adapted to the spirit of our constitution and of

THE KING'S REPLY. JUNE 13, 1857.
 MY DEAR MINISTER: I have received the report of the Cabinet dated yesterday, and I hasten to give it my full approbation. In proposing the adjournment of the discussion, you take an initiative which circum-

the 11th inst., that the National Council of Switzerland, after examining the report of the Committee, has unanimously decreed the ratification of the treaty for the settlement of the Neuchâtel question.

"ART. 4. The expenses which are at the charge of the canton of Neuchâtel are to be shared by all the inhabitants according to the principle of just proportion, without being, by an exceptional tax or by any other manner, exclusively or chiefly made to fall upon

have signed it, and affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

" Done at Paris, the 26th of May, 1857.

" KERN.	" COWLEY.
" HUBNER.	" C. M. DE HATZFELDT
" M. L. L. L. L.	" KERN.

out to meet the Russian mission. The Emperor has lately deputed a superior officer of the Moscow University, of the name of Severkoff, accompanied by a person skilled in making anatomical preparations, to

FROM HAVANA.

of-war, one of the five authorized by the act of Congress of March 3, 1857. The object of the Department in inviting proposals is to obtain the very best ship-

Fifteenth Ward—Streets swept: Fourteenth street, from Fourth to Sixth avenue; Thirteenth street, from Sixth avenue

Wards.	No. of loads of refuse removed.	No. of loads of refuse removed.	No. of loads of refuse removed.	Total.
I.	736	567	305	1,608
II.	415	262	536	1,213
III.	220	519	291	1,030
IV.	367	172	617	1,156
V.	194	114	590	898
VI.	727	269	593	1,589
VII.	287	194	568	1,049
VIII.	256	352	461	1,069
IX.	273	229	596	1,098
X.	219	617	594	1,430
XI.	—	—	682	682
XII.	—	—	475	475
XIII.	1,158	—	136	1,294
XIV.	—	—	130	130
XV.	—	—	—	—
XVI.	—	—	—	—
XVII.	—	—	—	—
XVIII.	—	—	—	—
XIX.	—	—	—	—
XX.	—	—	—	—
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report, of \$1441.04, and the
plete. It will be seen by the report of Messrs. ~~Sw~~
& Serrell that there remains yet to be finished \$2,235